

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1592.

城一月七日一千八百六十八年 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1868.

日二十一月五年辰戌同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALCAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill, GURKIN & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C., HATES HENDY & CO.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—SOCIETY, DROWN & CO., Amoy,
Gins & Co., Foochow, THOMSON &
CO., Shanghai, H. F. CO. &
Co., KARLOV, Canton.

Arrivals.

July 11, *Algerine*, H. B. M. Gun-boat,
800, Douvillé, Tykhan, July 10, on a cruise
after pirates [see local news.]

Departures.

July 11, *Friendship*, for Ningpo.
11, *Madagascar*, for Saigon.
11, *Lucky*, for Chefoo.
11, *Evening Star*, for Chefoo.
11, *Maria Luisa*, for Saigon.
11, *Amedee*, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

Red Riding Hood, for Foochow.
Pandion, for Saigon.
Fus Yama, for Whampoa.
Shaftebury, for Singapore.
Am-son, for Tunkin.
Jubil, for Foochow.
Mona, for Shanghai.
Uncatch, for Macao.
Australia, for Swatow.
Mary Mildred, for Saigon.

Under Despatch.

For Shanghai.—*Per Erl King*, on Mon-
day, the 13th instant.
For Manila.—*Per Pepita*, on Monday
next, the 13th instant.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—
Per Azof, on Monday next, the 13th inst.,
at noon.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE LIBRARY.
THE Undersigned have been instruct-
ed to sell by Public Auction,
On a day to be named hereafter,
A valuable collection of BOOKS, in-
cluding—
A complete copy of the British Es-
cavates.

A perfect edition of the British Poets
in 50 Volumes.

A number of Scientific Works, and
many other literary productions of the
first order.

Being the property of a Gentleman
who has given up house-keeping.

Catalogues will be issued, shortly after
which the Books may be sold by private
contract.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, July 11, 1868.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the
outside "Tenders for Holmes," will
be received until noon on Saturday, the
18th instant, for the supply of 500
HELMETS with White Plumes, and 750
with Checkered Plumes, to be delivered at
the Military Store Department, Hong
kong.

A Size Roll can be seen and any further
information obtained at the Commissariat
Office.

REDMOND UNIACKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, July 11, 1868.

F. R. SHANAHAN,
The Steamer
"ERL KING,"
will be despatched for the
above Port at 4 P.M. on
MONDAY, the 13th instant.

Augustine Heard & Co.,
Hongkong, July 11, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
CALES T. SMITH in our Firm, ceased,
by his retirement, on 31st December, 1867.

SMITH, ARCHER & CO.,
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of many
years experience, EMPLOYMENT
in a good Mercantile House, in China, or
Japan.

Address H, office of this paper.

Hongkong, July 10, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTERS of SHARES of the COR-
PORATION will be CLOSED from the
16th to the 30th day of July, current (both
days included), during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

V. KRESSLER,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, July 10, 1868.

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New Advertisements.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High
Court of Chancery made in a cause
of JEREMY E. PERCEVAL, the Creditors of
ALEXANDER PERCEVAL of Temple House
near Ballymote in the County of Sligo in
Ireland Esquire late a Partner in the Firm
of Messrs JARDINE MATHERSON & COMPANY
of Hongkong China Merchants who died in
or about the month of May 1868 to send by post prepaid to Messrs FREIGHTERS
of No. 5, Bank Buildings in the City of
London, Solicitors of the Plaintiff ROBERT
JARDINE and JAMES MACANDREW
Executors of the said deceased their
Christian and surnames in full their
addresses and descriptions with the Christian
and surnames in full of any partner or
partners and full particulars of their claims
a statement of their accounts and the nature
of the securities if any held by them or in
default thereof they will be preemptively
excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every Creditor holding any Security is to
produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor
GIFFARD at his Chambers situated at No. 11,
New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex on
the 27th day of November 1868 at One of
the Clock in the afternoon being the time
appointed for adjudicating on the said
Claims.

Dated this ninth day of May 1868.

EDWARD BLOXAM
Chief Clerk.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, one of the
Company's Steamers will leave Hong
kong for Canton every morning, at eight
o'clock, and returning leave Canton at 12
o'clock. The service will be performed by
three boats, however, instead of two, and
one boat will always lay over a day in
Hongkong for the convenience of shippers
of freight.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, June 20, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 26th day
of June instant to the 11th day of July
proximate, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, June 15, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of
Shareholders of this Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, Victoria
Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th
day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, in accordance with the provisions of
the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

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noon, in accordance with the provisions of
the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

INSURANCES

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate. TURNER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

With reference to the following Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances at the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

INSURANCES.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Six months, $\frac{1}{3}$ do.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & CO.

Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

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Post-Office Notifications.

Intimations.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—
For YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, &
the U. S. OF AMERICA.—
Per P. M. S. Co.'s Steamship "COLORADO,"
at 3 p.m. on Wednesday,
the 10th instant.

All correspondence intended to be forwarded by that opportunity must be super-
scripted per "COLORADO." The
postage must be prepaid as follows:

FOR A LETTER. 8 cents.
Under 1 ounce, 8 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 1 ounce, 16 ..
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 1/2 ounce, 24 ..
Above 1/2 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 2 ounces, 32 ..
For every additional 1/2 ounce, 8 ..
Newspapers or Prices Current 2 cents
each. Under the convention recently con-
cluded, correspondence forwarded as above
will be delivered free at the places of its
destination.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 7, 1868.

IT is hereby notified for general information
that henceforward the Postage
chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz.—

Via SOUTHAMPTON
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 24 ..
Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 36 ..
Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 48 ..
For every additional 4 oz., 12 ..
Via Marseilles,
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 32 ..
Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 48 ..
Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 64 ..
For every additional 4 oz., 16 ..
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory
in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.—
THE Undersigned will not be responsible for
any debts contracted by the crew of
the Dutch barque "Pentagon,"
(Signed) F. VAN DER TAS,
Master.
Hongkong, July 6, 1868.

NOTICE.—
THE OFFICE of the Under-signed has been
removed to the late premises of the
Agra Bank, Queen's Road.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 30, 1868.

REMOVAL.—
We have removed our Office to Gage
Street No. 5, opposite to Messrs.
P. P. DODSON & CO.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & CO.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

CHRISTADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.

QUEEN'S ROAD,
Opposite H. M. Naval Yard.

ON the first day of the week at 11
a.m., for the breaking of bread and
of Prayers, Acts 2:42. And at 4 p.m., to
reason out of the Scriptures, if those things
(concerning the Kingdom of God and the
name of Jesus anointed) are so. Acts 8:
12 ver.

Hongkong, June 27, 1868.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES
ERECTED, in the Best Style.

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on
the Shortest Notice.

Apply at
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SILVER CHALLENGE CUP,
Value \$150.

OPEN to Members of the Association
only, and to become the property of
the person making the highest aggregate
Score at three competitions.

CONDITIONS.

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards.

Seven Shots at each Range.

Rifles 10 p.m. Whitworth's and Henry's to
allow 10 p.m. pointed and other small bores

12 points to English on the total score
at each competition.

Any position.

Competitors can enter with more
than one Rifle. Entrance Fee \$5 each Rifle.

If sufficient number of entries are made
the first competition will take place on
SATURDAY, the 13th instant, commencing
on the above.

Members wishing to enter for the
Cup will please forward their names to the
Secretary and state the description of Rifle
with which they intend to compete.

ED. L. WOODIN,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEY, AND
BILLIARD SALOONS.

Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,

(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL),
DEG to inform his Friends and the Pe-
ople that he has opened the above Bar
and Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloons,
and trusts by strict attention to Business,
and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share
of their patronage.

Icey Fancy Drunks of every Description.

Hongkong, April 11, 1868.

HOBSON & CO.,
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING
AND GENERAL BROKERS

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KOBE, HOKO, JAPAN.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG Lightering and
Storage Co.

THE above Company is now prepared to
LIGHTER or SHIP Cargo in first class
Lighters, and to take the entire discharge
of ships by Contract. Also to STORE
Goods in first class Granite Godowns at
moderate Rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
Managers.

Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
are requested to send them to the
Agents of the Company, to be replaced by
Receipts representing the amount of the
old shares and the stock dividend added,
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Trusted.

The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, G. THOMSON, Esq.,
R. N.
WADDELL DELANO, Jr., Esq.

Directors

H. B. GIBB, Esq.
WADEMAR NISSEN, Esq.
GEORGE MACLEAN, Esq.
PALANEE FRAMER, Esq.
REV. J. J. IRWIN, Esq.
A. HEARD, Esq.
H. B. LEHMANN, Esq.
Committee of Management.

The Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.
THOS. SUTHERLAND, H. G. THOMSON, Esq.,
R. N.
G. J. HELLAND

Notices to Consignees.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 6th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers.

Ex "Dona," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.

Ex "Donau," 8th June.
3 cases Sweetmeats.

Ex "Hooley," 3rd July.
1 case Elastics.
C. BESTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, July 4, 1868.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s STE. "COLORADO"
FROM YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo not called for within 24 hours after the arrival will be landed and stored at risk and expense of Consignees.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 5, 1868.

"LODORE," FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, July 6, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Company's Steamship "HOOLY" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods before the 1st of July next, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

O. BESTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, June 27, 1868.

BRITISH BARQUE "PAREJERO,"
Capt. KING, from LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUNLOP was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CLAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FERNAND NIISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted under the Style and Firm of

ROBERTSON & Co.

in which Mr. FREDERICK GADAIN has been admitted a Partner.

NIISSEN & ROBERTSON.

Ningpo, May 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

H. J. DRING,

Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chap. Min.,
Flagged Anchorage.

Foochow, August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
M. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shipwrights.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, etc. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
M. R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

MR. R. A. H. TOLLIER GUZENKAMP, will sign the same per procuration.

BEYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, etc. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. R. A. H. TOLLIER GUZENKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuration.

BEYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

R. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

Foochow, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. B. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interests and Responsibility of Mr. FRANCIS PARKER and Mr. THOMAS SMITH in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867, from which date the Partners are Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH and Mr. THOMAS PYKE.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE connection of the Undersigned with the Firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE above-mentioned of the Undersigned with the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. FERNAND NIISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPPES have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will continue to carry on the business of their late Firm, at Shanghai and Tsin-taou, under the same style of TRAUTMANN & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

R. O. D. MOFFAT.

Hongkong, June 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will continue to carry on the business of their late Firm, at Shanghai and Tsin-taou, under the same style of TRAUTMANN & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

R. O. D. MOFFAT.

Hongkong, July 22, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will continue to carry on the business of their late Firm, at Shanghai and Tsin-taou, under the same style of TRAUTMANN & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

R. O. D. MOFFAT.

Hongkong, July 22, 1868.

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J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

R. O. D. MOFFAT.

Hongkong, July 22, 1868.

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elf from this date
General Store
Style of
Co.,
upied by Messrs
Road Central,
D. FRICKEL.
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THE CHINESE,
Revd. Justus
Meiss LANZ,
and Shanghai.

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HESSE & Co.

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2 boxes of 50

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

IN HONGKONG.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Revd. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev. O. F. Watson.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 6.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P. Ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass.; 6, 2nd Mass.; 6.30, Service English; by the Rev. T. Borghesoli; 7, 3rd Mass.; 8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon at 1, Sermon in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at 5.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 6, Benediction.

ST. FRANCIS' XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring Garden. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yaw.

At the Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point, Rev. B. Vigano, Service at 7.30 A.M.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, on every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

SAILOR'S HOME.—Evening Service, at 6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

CHRISTIANEAN SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's Road (East). Service at 4 P.M. every Sunday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

THE LATEST CHINA TRAFFIC.

APROPOS of a recent article and correspondent's letter on the subject of Chinese emigration to California, we subjoin a couple of paragraphs from the San Francisco *Bulletin* of May 18th. The second points to a disgraceful practice for which only Hongkong or Shanghai can be responsible, and we greatly fear that this colony has been the location of the guilty parties. The subject at all events calls for investigation—or would call for investigation in any Colony where a spark of public feeling, or of care for its character in the eyes of the native population, and the residents of California, existed. Of course, as in Hongkong there is no public spirit whatever, the matter doesn't concern us in the least. But it will doubtless interest our Exeter Hall friends to learn that Hongkong is not merely the legalized Hell of China, but acts as deputized brother for the California trade. Here are the extracts:

SEARCHING CHINAMEN.—Over 700 Chinamen arrived on the *New York* to-day, and a large force of customs officers was stationed at the wharf to examine the baggage of the passengers for opium, etc. As each Chinaman came to the head of the plank to go off, a couple of the officials would run their hands rapidly and with great dexterity under his broad hat, his loose coat, and down his spacious pants, much to the astonishment of the celestial. He would then strike out for shore, stopping, swaying and halting under his panniers. The shore reached, other officials would pounce upon him in full the baskets off, examine the bamboo pole closely from joint to joint, roll out his blankets, stamp their feet on his light matress, bring his spare pants, look into the toes of his shoes, prospect his fiddle-horn, drag their eyes into his teapot, force open his shining nung, unroll his private correspondence and letters of introduction, and finding no opium, sing out, "Go on, John; you're all right," and then the Chinaman, conscious of his rectitude, and glad to be released would reply, "All hells John; you shan't much." For about two hours the din and confusion which these people make can scarcely be endured by the spectator. Express wagons by the dozen are constantly going and coming, each loaded to its utmost capacity with Chinamen and their baggage, and in the crowd every man is moving, and jabbering at the top pitch of his voice, so that one almost imagines he is looking at a swarm of mantises instead of save people.

VIGILANCE OF CHINESE COMPANIES.—On the arrival of the steamer from China to-day, several members of the Ning, Young Company in this city applied to Chief Crowley and stated that they expected about 40 young Chinese girls would arrive on the boat, consigned to certain parties here, keepers of houses of ill-fame, and they desired the assistance of the police in intercepting them, and keeping them in some safe place till the necessary proceedings could be had to release them from the custody of their own *tsi*." Several officers were accordingly sent to the steamer, but it was ascertained that no woman came by this one, and that the parties described are expected to arrive on the next steamer. All the Chinese companies have combined to break up the wicked and barbarous practice.

A CALIFORNIAN MARE'S NEST.—The American papers have made either a great discovery, or found a gigantic "mare's nest." The latest papers brought by the *Colorado* inform us that the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company "are building six powerful steamers to be put on the line from San Francisco to Hongkong," and the "authentic" announcement is as usual followed by some remarks from a very American point of view about the company of monopolists which aspires to have its steam lines encircling the earth. We need hardly say that we have the very faintest possible belief in the truth of such a rumour, and that we should be astonished as we expect the company's shareholders would be if it turned out that such a statement was based on actual fact. But there appears to be no limit to the credulity of American news-vendors or their readers, and the likeli-

hood of the P. and O. Company entering into competition with the magnificent line of paddle-wheel steamers, now represented by the *Colorado* in this harbour, is as gravely discussed as though a contest between the two great companies was imminent. They predict a struggle which will establish definitely the questions of paddle versus screw, and of low level decks with cabins below versus the light deck houses of American steamers. We had moreover thought that these questions were already practically settled, the English model of hull and engines being best adapted for all seas and all weathers, and the American model giving greater comfort with a certain amount of restriction in its practical ability to stand any weather, and additional danger in case of accident—in fine admirably adapted for running in parts of the world where the prevailing winds are not tempestuous, and where the seas are less troublous than the mighty waves of Biscay or the two Capes.

But whatever the general opinion on these matters, there is we apprehend but very small danger of any attempt being made to compete in their own waters with the Pacific mail lines on the part of any English company. The ways of Directors are doublets inscrutable at times, but we still credit the direction of the P. and O. with a tolerable amount of practical common sense, and we do not imagine they are likely to embark in an enterprise so quixotic as that with which they are credited. Our California friends may therefore quiet their excitement and confine their attention to the still pending opposition between the P. and O. Company and the opposition faction which, on the California coast, seek to "cut it out" with all the ingenuity for which the advertising columns of the local and China papers afford scope. At all events we will promise them an early notice of any such report as that referred to reaching Hongkong, and as the Eastern terminus of the magnificent line in question it is probable that we should hear something of the matter in this colony long after such wild scheme exist.

LOCAL.

In compliance with the strongly expressed wish of the Chief Justice that the affair might be settled, if possible, out of Court before it assumed a more serious aspect, Mr Saint has consented to abandon his *Rule nisi*, on Mr Davies undertaking to abandon his *Rule nisi*, on the 30th June instant, had fine weather throughout her entire passage. Officers of the U. S. S. *Unadilla*—Chester Hatfield—Lieut. Commander Allan D. Brown—Lieut. Winchell—Acting Ensign J. F. Whiteman—Acting Ensign Wm. J. Thompson—Assistant Paymaster Linnus Fussell—Asst. Surgeon Chas. W. Clift—Chief Engineer Thomas Clark—3d Asst. Engineer John Bleakie—3d Assistant Engineer Theodore Hanzsche—Paymaster's Writer.

PAVATZ letters from Saigon to Havre, dated 4th February last, announce, says *La Patrie*, that the questions relating to the demarcation of the boundary lines between Siam, Cambodia and the provinces of lower Cochinchina, are being commenced. The operations have been in progress since the ratification of the Treaty signed at Paris between the representatives of the King of Siam, and those of France. At this date the situation of affairs in our Colony of lower Cochinchina continues to be very satisfactory, and the population of the three provinces lately ceded is now showing an amount of sympathy of France. The same journal recounts the progress of the local schools founded in Cochinchina by the French administration. These schools, which were 40 in number in the old provinces, have been increased to 56 during the last year, and among the young Cambodians, and among them, about seven hundred have sustained their examination with advantage and honor, and shown a vast amount of proficiency in the French language. There are to be opened, at the request of the people, schools of the Cambodian in the new Provinces of Bin, Long Chau Doc, and Hatthal. The French papers also mention the fact that the Portuguese Embassy had arrived there, and exchanged courtesies, and that several young men of the highest families of Siam are about to proceed to France for their education, and amongst them a grandson of the Prince Minister.

We (Saigon Monitor May 13) have to record the departure during the last week of H. A. Majest's g-boat *Nelson*, Capt. Belie, for the west coast. Capt. Belie of the *Nelson* came from Saigon to Banquet to request permission from His Majesty to establish an observatory on some suitable part of the west coast, to observe the eclipse which it is said will be observable at Bangkok on the 18th of August next. This grubstint is of quite a new model, she registers 300 tons, and draws but eight feet of water; she is fully armed with 40 in the stern, and 20 in the bow, and is said to be a very good gunner.

"To these, ** * the present writer takes leave to say farewell, having done his best, however little that may have been, to promote the prosperity of the colony, and having worked, at all events, to that end, in any way that appeared open to him, as a loyal colonist of Hongkong for the time being. We are now of us here for ever, but if every man during his stay in the place would do his best for it, and take interest in it, without dwelling too much on the thought that at a certain time he is going away, after which nothing will dignify its importance in the world could be immeasurably enhanced, and in the influence of those gramer and more elevated purposes which would thus be pursued by the community, there would be found a remedy for almost any little social ailments with which colony might from time to time be affected.

"Love thou thine island," Still, however much their warmer feelings of patriotism may be reserved by Hongkong residents for use at home, they may do their duty to their island conscientiously, and if they are we are much mistaken unless they find some sort of regard for it springing up at the last."

We learn that H. M. Gun-vessel *Algerine*, in consequence of information given by the Police, left on Friday in search of pirates, who were reported to be near the entrance of the Canton River. She visited Shingchow, Malabow and Tysian island, and in a bay on the Northwest end of the latter island discovered four junks at anchor, three of which were taken possession of as Piratical Junks, and their crews, numbering fifteen, were taken on board the *Algerine*. At 4 P.M. the *Algerine* left Tysian at 7 P.M., under Sintos for the night. At 7 A.M. this morning, she left her anchorage and at 9 anchored off Hongkong. One of the alleged pirates was severely wounded by a shot, fired we believe in mistake, as no resistance was made by the crew of the junks. The Chinese official on board is of course responsible for any mistake which may occur, and happily in this instance, there has been no aggravation of their crime if really pirates, and with the exception of the accident referred to, no loss of life or mutilation inflicted on natives who may possibly be innocent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that through freight from Chinese and Japanese ports to New York may be dispatched by the Pacific Mail steamers without being bonded at San Francisco. There is no limit to the credulity of American news-vendors or their readers, and the likeli-

hood of the P. and O. Company entering into competition with the magnificent line of paddle-wheel steamers, now represented by the *Colorado* in this harbour, is as gravely discussed as though a contest between the two great companies was imminent. They predict a struggle which will establish definitely the questions of paddle versus screw, and of low level decks with cabins below versus the light deck houses of American steamers. We had moreover thought that these questions were already practically settled, the English model of hull and engines being best adapted for all seas and all weathers, and the American model giving greater comfort with a certain amount of restriction in its practical ability to stand any weather, and additional danger in case of accident—in fine admirably adapted for running in parts of the world where the prevailing winds are not tempestuous, and where the seas are less troublous than the mighty waves of Biscay or the two Capes.

REGARDING the *Unadilla*, now in Hongkong harbor, the *Siam Weekly Monitor* says:—Late on Monday evening June 11, we received intelligence of the arrival in Bangkok of the first American war vessel which has ever ascended the Menam. Considering the large naval force maintained by the United States in China and Japan, the American citizens resident here must have conceived themselves and their interests thoroughly overlooked by the Secretary of the Navy.

send a special inspector through with the goods from San Francisco to Aspinwall. The Secretary of the Treasury treats the voyage from Hongkong to New York via San Francisco as one voyage. The transhipment of goods is of course very much facilitated by this regulation.

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detected from availing of our facilities by the necessity of immediate discharge on arrival. This has sometimes entailed working the greater part of the night and has acted as a practical prohibition of many articles. The Directors observed moreover that the Customs Return of traffic by native boats indicated a high aggregate, and it was hoped, by suitable changes, to bring a portion at least of these shipments within the reach of the Company. It was determined therefore to place three boats on the line instead

CURIOSITIES OF CRIMINAL LAW.

"Let us now turn from the persecutions, and see what state of matter existed under the ordinary legal forms of Great Britain. According to Philander, the penalty of death was affixed to more than six hundred different crimes up till the year 1810. This gives us a dreadful view of the case. After deducting the crime of murder from the list, we have no less a margin left than five hundred and ninety-nine crimes for which the penalty was death. To say the least of it, all the parties executed under these five hundred and ninety-nine crimes were murdered in the name of law. It would not be easy now to ascertain the exact number of these who were sacrificed under these bloody statutes; but the amount of them must have been enormous. As Mr. Tallack says, 'So frequently was the fatal sentence executed, that throughout the "good old days" of George III., London fully deserved the name given to it by a popular writer—"The City of the Gibbet," and there was at least some reason for the poetical name of Dr. Johnson—'

"Scars, our can fields, such crowds at Tyburn die."

With bimp the gallows and the fleet supply."

"On one circuit," says Mr. O'Connell, "there were one hundred individuals tried before one judge, and ninety-seven of them hanged."

"We hanged," remarks Mr. Phillips,

"for everything—for a shilling—for five shillings—for forty shillings—for five pounds!"

We hanged for a sheep—for a horse—for cattle—for coins—for forgery

—even for witchcraft—for things that were,

and things that could not be."

Coke's "curse tree of the gallows" was planted,

and prospered in every county throughout the land; and "Christians men and women" swung on it, "thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa."

Will it be believed that,

according to Lord Chancellor Fortescue, more executions for robbery alone, in Henry VI.'s time, took place in England, in one year, than in all France in seven?

In the reign of the eighth Henry, seventy-two thousand robbers suffered death—a speaking proof how feeble was the effect of a punishment of the crime!

That, according to Sir Matthew Hale, thirteen persons were executed after one Assizes at which he was present, convicted of having associated with gypsies, for above a month!

That, on the authority of Sir S. Janssen's tables in twenty-two years, one hundred and nine persons were executed for shoplifting and other analogous offences!

That, within our own recollection, one hundred and sixteen executions were perpetrated, within four years, for forgery alone!

At the time when press warrants were issued on the news about the Falkland Islands, Mary Jones' husband was pressed, their goods were seized for some debt of his, and she, with two small children, was turned into the streets a-begging. She was nineteen years of age. She took some coins from the counter in a shop, and slipped it under her cloak. The shopman saw her, and she laid it down. For this she was hanged. The parish officers testified that she had no bed to lie on, nothing to give her children to eat, and they were almost naked. This did not save her. The child was sucking at her breast when she sat out for Tyburn gallows.

If a case ever could have converted the merciless to mercy," continues Mr. Phillips, "it was the case of Mary Jones; she was not the criminal, or if she was a criminal, the authorities made her one; they took her bread from her—they forced him who earned it from his happy home, to fight their battles—perhaps to lose his life in them; she had no bed to lie on, she had no bread for her little ones; and because nature, maternal nature, the boldest and most resolute of all human impulses, could not combat the temptation of the moment, they took her life; and that while she was herself, in law, an infant."

"But, say the anti-abolitionists, these times are over; such a tragedy could not be enacted now;—no gratitude to them for it; they did, in every case, as they are doing still; they clung fast to their unchristian usurpation, and held it while they could, with the desperate tenacity of a drowning man."

Let it not be forgotten that an Archibishop, and six Bishops voted against the repeal of this Act. That a Chief-Judge denounced the attempt as an innovation.

That Edmon, Lord Chancellor, exclaimed that "there was no knowing where this was to stop, and that the public ought to know, once for all, in what the criminal code consisted, that their lordships might not, from time to time, and from year to year, have that 'feeling distressed by discussions like the present'" and that this fierce struggle actually continued from poor Mary Jones' case in 1777, down to the year 1810.

Two men were convicted, about the year 1849, for shooting the Duke of Cleveland's gamekeeper. As there was only one shot, a difficulty arose about the execution of the men, and the proper authorities were applied to. It was manifest they could not both have fired the one shot, and therefore were not both equally guilty. As there were no means of properly distinguishing between them, it would naturally be supposed that both would be saved. This, however, did not occur. One was reprieved, and the other left for execution; but it so happened, as stated in the newspapers at the time, that the man who was hanged, and the man who was reprieved, agreed in stating that the lot had fallen on the wrong person. Can the jury which placed this man in the rope ever plead innocence?"

The *Phrenological Journal* for 1828-29 contains an account of the conviction and execution of the cook of a Charleston schooner for poisoning a number of the passengers. This man, who was convicted on the evidence of one of the passengers, called Tardy, declared his innocence with his last breath; and his declaration was afterwards, when too late, proved to be true. Tardy, his accuser, was the real culprit in this, as well as in many other instances. He was a notorious pirate and murderer, and ultimately suffered for his crimes; but that did not restore life to the innocent cook who fell a victim to the law of capital punishment.

In August 1860, William Harrison, steward to Lady Campion, of Gloucestershire, left his home to collect her rents. There happened to reside in the neighbourhood a family of the name of Perry, a mother and two sons—John, John, and Richard, of whom John, the mother, was a reputed wife, and John, one of the sons, was known to be half-witted. Days and weeks elapsed, and, when Harrison returned, not, nor were any tidings heard of him. Rumours were ripe that he had been robbed and murdered. The alarm which ensued, and the numberless inventions which were circulated, are supposed to have bewildered what little intellect the poor idiot had; for he actually went before a Justice and deposed to the murder of

Harrison by his brother Richard, while his mother and he looked on, and afterwards joined in robbing the deceased of £140. The whole three were sent to prison, and were doubly indicted for the robbery and murder. The presiding judge refused to try them on the murder indictment, as the body had not been found; they were arraigned, however, on the charge of robbery, and pleaded guilty on some vague supposition that their lives would be spared. When the next Assizes came, Sir Robert Hyde, considering the length of time which elapsed, and the non-appearance of Harrison, tried them for the murder. The depositions of John, and the plea on the indictment for the robbery, were given in evidence, and the whole three were forthwith convicted. On the trial John reiterated his accusation, declaring that he was made when he made it, and knew not what he said. They all suffered death, loudly protesting their innocence. This poor, ignorant, deluded family had for three full years lain in a murderer's grave, when—! the murdered Harrison reappeared in Gloucester! (Legal Recantation quoted by Phillips.)

From the grave of the Perry's said Mr. Phillips, "a momentary voice should have arisen, repeating for ever capital punishments in England. We have heard, it is said, in relation to these cases, 'Oh, the times were more enlightened, and the jury made a mistake at the wiles of men may sometimes make a mistake.' Unenlightened times! There were men in those days, out of each of whom, whether in poetry, philosophy, or statesmanship, half a dozen modern great men might have been carved. Legislation, indeed, was barbarous, and continued so. Fifty six years after the slaying of the Perry's Judge Powell, of Huntington, left Mary Hicks, and her little daughter Elizabeth, seven years old, to die for witchcraft, and die for it they did."

Will it be believed that, to the mistake—on that we found our argument—it is precisely because we may make a mistake that we would revolt at risking one which is irreparable. Sir Fitzroy Kelly declared in the House of

Commons that he found "seventeen cases

in the present century of accused men having been sentenced to death, though their innocence had been subsequently established and rendered as that of any man now living; of these, eight were hanged and one was within four hours of his execution when the pardon arrived."

Sir Fitzroy Kelly has also aluded, in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners, to the case of a person of the name of Chalker, who had been capitally convicted for the murder of a gamekeeper; he was executed, and it turned out in a few years afterwards that the real murderer had appeared in India, and when dying had confessed his guilt.

The man who was executed was wholly free from guilt; he was the wrong man."

"Sir Fitzroy Kelly details a case which is full of instruction. 'It is the case,' says he, 'of a person who, within my own recollection, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, and who had never been executed; I think, on a Monday morning, but on the Sunday he was respite, and his life saved and he was very shortly afterwards pardoned, under these circumstances. Three men with others were drinking in a public house at night; two of them, the murderer, and the man who was indicted for his murder and convicted, quarrelled, and the murderer threw a pint pot at the head of the other, who started up and swore that he would be the death of him; the murderer ran out of the house and ran away pursued by the other, and followed (though it was not noticed at the time) by a third; he ran from the public-house in a skiff, and was making his escape in an easterly direction.

Accompanied by Gen. Peck and Capt.

Cavalier, Peck crossed into Mississippi, and by great energy and perseverance, succeeded in coming up with the fugitives on the second day. Four negroes are supposed to have been implicated in the master.

Two, who are yet at liberty, planned the

murder, and the two who were burnt at the stake executed the hellish act.

The two arrested were taken singly; the first one acknowledging his guilt at once, and informing on his accomplice. From the confession made by both soon after their arrest, it would seem that Kenan, who sold wood to steamboats, had been singled out as a victim several days before the plan was put into practical operation. The negroes were waiting until he disposed of, and required the money for a lot of wood he had sold out on the river bank and ready for sale. On the 11th instant, a passing boat landed and took the wood. Kenan stood at the landing until the boat left, and as he was returning to his cabin, he shot with an old musket in the hands of one of the negroes. Hastily searching him they discovered that he had no money with the exception of a single three cent piece. He quit the house, made his way into Peoria, and threw himself, with apparently increased zeal, into the researches which were to him at once business and recreation, while strange to say, one short poem by his hand survives to this day, an incident ever well him. There is, however, no doubt that these are scenes of her in the heroines of the "Lay," "Rocky" and "Red-gauntlet."—London Quarterly Review.

THE LAST OF A GREAT FAMILY.

(Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.)

The striking event of the week has been

rather in harmony with its gloomy termina-

tion than with its joyous beginning—the death of the last descendant of the princely family of Condé, whose fate, foretold at the hour of her birth, has just been fulfilled according to prophecy, by the circum-

stances of her death. The Princes de Condé were of the highest blood of Savoy, great

Seigneurs, holding the proudest feudal

rights in France. Their power was prover-

bial. "No Count but Condé" being a pu-

perular *diction* in use among the people before

the Revolution, to express the highest pre-

cision to which pride and arrogance can

attain. But pride, even when of such

mighty structure as this, may have a fall,

and the Condé, who gave such an immense

number of high functionaries to every no-

ble profession, have just been extinguished

in the person of a poor, weak, old, lady,

aged and unprepossessing, who had been wait-

ing for death without dismay for the last

20 years. The scene of prophecy, which

she loved to tell, and which had prepared

her for the loss of her goodly sons and

beautiful daughters who had once crowded

around her knee, is one of the most im-

pressive among those recorded of the im-

patience of the great Seigneurs before the

Revolution.

The Seigneur de Condé, flushed with the

hope and by inspired by the prospect of

an heir to his broad domains stood waiting

at one of the windows of the feudal castle

at Bolomier, to watch for the arrival of the

official authorities, who, in case of a birth

connected with royalty, even to the twelfth

degree, were summoned to testify that no

fraud was practised and no substitution

made. The Seigneur stood in full tunic,

armed with the long rapier worn by men of

high caste at the time. His ruffled hand

was playing with the hilt, and the diamond

of his finger flashed in the light. He had

grown nervous and irritated with watching,

and the snow which lay hard upon the

ground, blown upward now and then in

snows of dry dust was almost blinding

him as he strained his eyes toward the

highroad from the town. These circum-

stances considered, it certainly was infor-

mat that a snow ball sent from a grove of

village lads at play in the green before the

castle gate, should have flown askew and

hit his nose, but the Seigneur de Condé

was not to be daunted by such a trifling

accident.

He heard the poor wretch crying in the way I have

told you, he knew that the man who

had been tried and condemned had

been condemned for robbery, and begged

mercy. They set the boy on fire, and

binding the child to it, burned her alive!

These are the facts of the murder. They

are too revolting to dwell on a single

moment longer than is positively necessary.

The arresting party secured the prisoner

and on the following day, the 20th, deliv-

ered them to the proper civil authorities at

Omega Landing. Having confessed their

crime, and waived an examination, Judge

Noland committed them to trial and placed

them in the hands of his consable, to be

conveyed to the parish seat for impris-

onment. The consable took them in chas-

ters, and started on his journey, but had only

gotten a short distance, when a crowd of

negroes overtook him, demanded and then

took forcible possession of the murderer

and his son, and carried them off to a

place of safety.

They were then sent to the castle of

Omega, where they were confined in a

dark, damp, and ill-ventilated cell, and

were apparently convinced that they fully merited

the terrible death which they finally suffered.

While the burning was in progress, and

11, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

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LABELS OF MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Subordinate Magistrate of Fidulah, to

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2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5: Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14: Foreign Commerce with China.

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2.—Port of Chaochow or Swatow.

3.—Port of Khungchow or Hainan.

4.—Port of Amoy.

5.—Port of Foochow.

6.—Ports of Tamshui and Taiwan in Formosa.

7.—Port of Ningpo.

8.—Port of Shanghai.

9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tungchuan or Ghafew.

11.—Port of Tsinian.

12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze'.

13.—Colony of Hongkong.

14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 6: Foreign Commerce with Japan.

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7.—Burman Money, Weights, &c.

8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

9.—Ceylon.

10.—English and French Weights, &c.

11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6: Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—“The

measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have

been selected from those constantly in use

among the foreign merchants in China.

Those for calculating the prices of tea in

more extended tables, by the kind permission

of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq.

The last section of the same chapter, on “Move-

ments in Bullion,” has been prepared and

furnished for the Guide by Patrick R.

Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of

India at Hongkong, who has had much ex-

perience in the exchanges and movements

of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

“The Appendix of Sailing Directions has

been reprinted from the “China Pilot.”

With short interruptions, the coasts from

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it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Direc-

tions have been improved by the insertion

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Miscellaneous.

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